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Marginal Column
By EBBY LAQUER

Egyptian Jets in Syria For Joint Manoeuvres

DAMASCUS, Monday (R).—An Egyptian jet squadron arrived in Syria last night to start training exercises soon in the first manoeuvres organized by the joint command established by Egypt and Syria.

The squadron is commanded by Egypt-Syrian joint H.Q., who is now visiting Syria. He is expected to proceed to Amman tomorrow for a two-day visit.

Many officials here would not say whether the Egyptian planes were of the MiG-15 type received under Egypt's recent arms deal with Czechoslovakia.

Yesterday, a three-hour meeting at Syrian Army H.Q. was held between the Syrian Chief of Staff and other staff officers. The coordination of the two armies provided for in the Egyptian-Syrian pact was discussed.

It was reported that bases for joint Egyptian-Syrian defence negotiations were being established on the frontiers of either country.

(U.S. stated that the Egyptian jet squadrons had arrived to reinforce the forces under the *United Nations Treaty*.)

The Lebanese Premier, Rashid Karameh, yesterday assured the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament that the military pact with Syria would be signed shortly. NEADS reported last night from Beirut.

Mr. Karameh promised the Committee that the Lebanon would not establish direct contact with Israel. He also reported on the "Palestinian dispute" according to a Cairo Radio broadcast last night. Premier Nasser said that Egypt was ready to accept the mediation of the U.N. to settle the dispute.

Harold Macmillan, whom he told that his Government would re-apply to Sir Anthony Eden's proposals jointly with the other Arab states.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Soviet Union has approved the appointment of Mr. Jamal Fara as Syria's first Ambassador to Moscow following the recent agreement by both countries to raise the level of their diplomatic representation.

Bulgarian Attacks Portugal Over Goa

MADRAS, Monday (Reuters).— Marshal Nikolai Bulganin in a speech here today declared that colonialism was collapsing. He described the situation of the Portuguese colony of Goa as "a shame to civilized people."

The Soviet Premier is states that the majority of nations were resisting foreign bases and foreign troops on their soil.

The Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Khrushchev, associated himself with Marshal Bulganin's words and added: "It is enough to gain independence. It is also necessary to hold it and defend it" by economic development and the building up of industry.

Marshal Bulganin said there were still attempts to push Asian countries of the past to submit to military preparation for a new war. "Different kinds of military pacts and blocs organized in South-East Asia and the Middle East, just as in other parts of the world, are causing such problems," he declared.

"In your defence of your independence, the Soviet people are always with you," Mr. Khrushchev said.

Marshal Bulganin attacked Portugal on the same day that the Foreign Office Foreign Minister, Mr. Cunha, left Lisbon for New York for an official two-week goodwill visit to the U.S. and Canada.)

India Opposes All Nuclear Arms Tests

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters).— Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who has been appointed to the U.N. said here last night that the recent Soviet hydrogen bomb test was "contrary to the current of peace."

He added that his Government was opposed to hydrogen bomb tests in any country, including the U.S. One reason he gave was fear of the possible effects on the human race of radioactive fallout.

Mr. Menon, speaking on a television and radio programme, said he did not place any significance on the fact that the Soviet test bomb was announced while Soviet leaders were touring India.

INDIA now enters the period of its second five year plan, which provides for a doubling of industrial production and of transport capacity, and a rise of about 50 per cent in agriculture. American observers have been impressed by what they believe to be an undue stress on state capitalism (or state socialism). A "Congress" resolution adopted in Avadi earlier this year speaks about a "socialist pattern of society" which should be adopted. This can, and has been interpreted in various ways. What seems to be established beyond doubt is that Indian economic development in the near future cannot possibly follow the American and West European pattern much, if at all. Most of the initiative will have to come from the State; there will be a large measure of central national planning and State ownership. There are, of course, people, to whom all this is a disaster and they are reluctantly grave political risks involved. But not accepting the risks is tantamount to giving up the contest for the future of Asia even before it has begun. The great challenge confronting India is that of demonstrating whether or not freedoms can be preserved while economic planning is pursued. If successful, it may lead, as an optimistic foreign observer predicted, to a fusion of the desirable elements of both economic planning and the pursuit and possession of freedom.

London, November 28.



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NEVER cross behind or in front of parked vehicles:

If you do — you cannot see approaching traffic and may step right into the path of an incoming vehicle. BE CAREFUL.

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Syrian Govt Queried On Peace Talks

DAMASCUS, Monday (Reuters).— Secret negotiations between Israel and the Arabs have started through a third party, it was alleged today by Faiz Al Assal, Egypt's Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian-Syrian joint H.Q., who is now visiting Syria. He is expected to proceed to Amman tomorrow for a two-day visit.

Many officials here would

not say whether the Egyptian planes were of the MiG-15 type received under Egypt's recent arms deal with Czechoslovakia.

Yesterday, a three-hour meeting at Syrian Army H.Q. was held between the Syrian Chief of Staff and other staff officers. The coordination of the two armies provided for in the Egyptian-Syrian pact was discussed.

It was reported that bases for joint Egyptian-Syrian defence negotiations were being established on the frontiers of either country.

(U.S. stated that the Egyptian jet squadrons had arrived to reinforce the forces under the *United Nations Treaty*.)

The Egyptian Army spokesman claimed that indirect negotiations — "very secret and very important" — started on November 8, and requested the Government to state its position to such negotiations if this is so.

In Belgrade, meanwhile, the newspaper "Tito" was reporting that President Tito's forthcoming visit to Ethiopia and Egypt, said, "Like the President's visit to Asia last January, his journey now will trascend the bounds of purely Yugoslav interests and become a further contribution to cooperation between countries on a new, common, peaceful, socialist and democratic basis."

Supporting the bill, Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam) stated that controls were necessary to ensure the import of vital goods, to prevent the import of unnecessary smuggling.

Dr. Y. Bader (Mapai) said that the General Zionists had supported foreign currency controls to prevent currency smuggling.

He also said that he saw no need for a meeting of the Arab League Political Committee to discuss Sir Anthony Eden's speech on the Middle East, since the speech represented only opinions, not proposals.

However, he said, this speech provided the first indication that the rights of the Arab refugees were not forsaken.

Morocco Off U.N. Agenda

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters).— The U.N. political committee decided today to put full debate on the future of Morocco, thus removing the last obstacle to France's resumption of her place in the world organization.

The move to shelved debate on Morocco followed the Assembly's decision on Friday no longer to postpone the matter.

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LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
November 29, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Silberg and Sussman.

Z. & E. Amin, Appellants, v. R. Lipov, Respondent (CA. 142/55). **Acquiescence in Arbitration Award**

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a decision of the Haifa District Court, delivered on May 11, 1955 (Motion 1138/55) whereby a petition to set aside an arbitration award was dismissed.

The appellants and the respondent formed a partnership for the building of buildings in Haifa. Differences of opinion arose between them which they submitted to arbitration. The appellants claimed before the arbitrator that the respondent should be credited with an additional £1,150 which had been paid by the respondent on property belonging to another company which they (the appellants) controlled.

The arbitrator held that the mortgage had no connection with the creation of buildings over which the disputing parties had disagreed, and dismissed the appellants' contention that the amount of the mortgage should be regarded as an additional investment in the partnership. He also decided that the respondent should immediately cancel the mortgage.

After the award, the appellants demanded that the respondent discharge the mortgage, which he subsequently did. The appellants then applied to the District Court to set aside the arbitration award. Their application was dismissed.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision, Dr. Weinstahl appeared for the appellants, Mr. Y. Shapiro and Mr. Lipov for the respondent.

Judgment

The judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Sussman who found no necessity to enter into the various arguments submitted by Dr. Weinstahl on the merits of the case since he agreed with Mr. Shapiro that the appellants had forfeited their right to cancel the award since they had already benefited from it.

In explaining this decision, Justice Sussman formulated the following principle: whoever signs an agreement to submit any differences to arbitration, thereby binds himself contractually to carry out the terms of the arbitration.

A fashion show is to be held today at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv, arranged by the Tel Aviv Branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Dr. Leon Perlman has been appointed Assistant General Manager of Sahar Insurance Co. Ltd., in charge of the Life Insurance Department.

BIRTHS
CANN — To Hanna (nee Shapira) and Jochanan Cahn on November 24, 1955, at Kfar Shalem Hospital — a son.

SHOHAM — Hanita and Gideon Shoham are happy to announce the birth of their son Ari. Stockholm, November 25, 1955.

ACHMEDIA LEADER BIDS FAREWELL

The outgoing spiritual leader of the Achmedia sect in Israel, Mohammed Sharif, and his successor, Jalal e-Din al-Kapasi, were received by President Ben-Gurion yesterday. Sharif, who has spent over 20 years in Israel, is returning to his native Pakistan later this week.

He came to this country in the early 'thirties, and shortly afterwards he became editor of the sect's monthly magazine "El Buhra" which has since been published without interruption at the sect's centre in Kibbutz village on Mount Carmel.

ANNIVERSARY — The Yugoslav Government has granted an amnesty to about 4,500 minor criminals to mark the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Yugoslav Republic today, the official news agency Tanjug reported.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
82 8.0, 8.30 and 9.00 p.m.
ARROW: The Shrine. 8.00 p.m.
EDEN: Seven Bridges for Seven Wives. 8.00 p.m.
EDITION: The Long Hand. 8.00 p.m.
ORION: Sandokan. 8.00 p.m.
ORION: Salomé. 8.00 p.m.
ORION: House of Numbers. 8.00 p.m.
SOUND: The Woman in Room 8.00 p.m.
SPRING: The Quiet Man. 8.00 p.m.
SAFEX: The Golden Hawk. 8.00 p.m.
SIN: Back to God's Country. 8.00 p.m.
TEL AVIV
8.00, 8.30 and 9.00 p.m.
ALLEGORY: The Adventures of Hajji Baba. 8.00 p.m.
EDITION: The Professor. 8.00 p.m.
EDITION: The Long Hand. 8.00 p.m.
EDITION: French Connection. 8.00 p.m.
ORION: A Star is Born. 8.00 p.m.
EDITION: The Dancing Years. 8.00 p.m.
SOUND: Vassar Blues. 8.00 p.m.
TANJAH: Merry, Oh, What. 8.00 p.m.
TANJAH: "Les Amants de Tav" 8.00 p.m.
CINEMA: Merry, 8.00 p.m.
TANJAH: The Golden Hawk. 8.00 p.m.
KAMIA: "Paris". 8.00 p.m.
HAIFA
AT 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00 p.m.
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EDITION: The Professor. 8.00 p.m.
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CINEMA: Merry, 8.00 p.m.
TANJAH: The Golden Hawk. 8.00 p.m.
KAMIA: "Paris". 8.00 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
JERUSALEM: Brachtein, 8.00 p.m.
TEL AVIV: 274.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff. 11-12. 8.00 p.m. Dr. S. Greenwald. 8.00 p.m. Dr. G. Shabot. 8.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV: Dr. N. L. Nacher. 8.00 p.m. Dr. I. Grifel. 8.00 p.m. Dr. M. Shabot. 8.00 p.m.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman. 8.00 p.m. Dr. Shavit. 8.00 p.m.

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Economic News from Abroad

High Dam on the Nile

The new Nile Dam south of Aswan for which the first contracts were placed recently, is described as one of the largest and most important of this century. The height of the dam will be over 100 metres from the bed of the Nile, and its reservoir will have a capacity of 120,000 m. cubic metres, i.e., more than 25 times as much as the Aswan dam. The Nile valley, itself, can be irrigated over 500,000 acres (of which 250 miles will be in the Sudan), and 50 villages, including the Sudanese town of Wadi Haifa, will have to be transferred to new sites. Before the construction of the dam itself can be started, several tunnels will have to be driven through the granite bank of the Nile and the river flow diverted to them for about 2 km. To complete the dam will require about two years and it is to cost £250,000,000 to which will be added auxiliary irrigation works at a cost of another £150,000,000. The dam will make it possible to convert 700,000 acres from basin irrigation to perennial irrigation, and to reclaim an additional 400,000 acres. Besides it will provide water power for generating 4,500,000 kw. in all. The total cost of building the dam is estimated at £2,000,000 a head, which means about £7,000 per family.

Australia's Immigration

Since the end of the Second World War one million immigrants have been absorbed by Australia, one half of whom were British. After a temporary reduction of the flows in 1948, a series of economic difficulties removed this year and a full-scale immigration programme renewed. The sum of £6m. is to be spent by Australia on assisted passage during the current year, but the total cost of settling the new citizens (including housing) has been estimated at £2,000,000 a head, which means about £7,000 per family.

Five-Day Week in Belgium

Following the threat of a national strike, a Belgian industry, an agreement has been reached on the introduction of a shorter working week of 45 hours, instead of 48 hours as hitherto. The shortened week is to be introduced gradually, but without a cut in weekly wages, which is to be spread over three days as a starting point. The Belgian Government has approved this agreement and intends to bring a similar proposal before the international labour organizations, including the International Labour Office. Now that the Coal and Steel industries have accepted a shorter working week, the resolution will presumably also apply to Germany and Holland. The Belgian collieries are in any case getting subsidies on account of the Dutch and German mines.

Kenya's Industry

The establishment of a £10,000 margarine factory in Nairobi has been decided on as first step towards the development of a local oil industry. The factory will be owned by the Kenya Government, the Colonial Development Corporation and Unilever, and will produce 6,000 tons of "Blue Band" margarine a year. Later on, a factory for production of Unilever soaps will be erected on the same site at a cost of £500,000. The plant will be built in new capital which has been invested in commercial and industrial enterprises in Kenya.

MR. Eshkol and his rescue

NO ANSWER — and thus, as they claim, in F.R.O.M. preventing a deterioration of the real wage of Israel workers. The battle of the inflationary front is still going on, however, and postponing the decision can only contribute to victory if the time gained is used wisely. If the inflationary onslaught is to be resisted it is not enough to persuade the trade unions to restrain the asking for a bigger slice of the national cake. Why should they, if similar restraint is not demanded from other sectors of the population, and if there is in fact no obstacle to their getting higher incomes? It is high time to get at the root of the evil and put an end to an economic situation in which everyone is in a position to exact a higher money reward (in wages or prices) than this country can afford. A wage freeze alone is not enough, yet, challenged by the trade unions to restrain the other parts of the state machine, the government can do more to provide a clear answer.

As a matter of fact, he gave two answers, neither of which can be regarded as satisfactory. One was to frame a supplementary budget which was not far from any real fiscal departure, and was designed to give another lease on life to the current policy of deficit financing, unproductive spending and brutal employment. The other was to hold a big press conference at which he went out of his way to hint at the new taxes he had up his sleeve but did not say a word about a balanced budget.

Mr. Eshkol still maintains that wages should serve as an incentive to higher productivity and that the time for higher real incomes has come. The real income has appreciated the pay rate for citrus workers on the grounds that the citrus growers had lately made substantial profits and that wages were higher in other industries. Since those arguments do not hold for citrus alone, it is fair to assume that the citrus workers will set the ball rolling at least for all farm labor.

At the same time Mr. Eshkol reiterated the recent wage accord with the engineers and the academic professions, adopting the engineers' attitude which is a most pleasant one. The trade unions, however, had probably obstructed the country's economic progress. And to crown all, Mr. Eshkol is presenting us with a new threat of taxes on capital and capital profits, although it is not yet fully clear what it is all about. These must exert upon investments and savings at the present juncture.

Only two weeks ago a comprehensive set of recommendations for combating inflation was published by the Government of the Bank of Israel. The first proposal to be seen, does read "desistance from a general rise of personal incomes," but it is followed by a dozen others, including some rather quaint ones like "selectivity in investments," "stringing up the economy," "revenue and expenditure," "over-investment," a "surplus balance" of at least £10m. in the next fiscal year, abolition of subsidies, retraction in public expenditure, etc. The implementation of such a policy would call for a great deal of courage and enterprise, many difficulties and some sacrifice from everyone. But it would be effective. To demand a wage freeze and pursue an inflationary financial policy, neither

MULTILATERAL TRADING NEEDED FOR ISRAEL

By SYDNEY GAMPELL

IT is a serious question whether the Israel Government should have the right attitude towards the Israel pound and the people.

As to the pound, far too big a proportion of Israel's exports of manufactured goods have depended on Turkey and Finland, under bilateral clearing agreements at over-prices, both ways which are not to trading in free markets, both ways. Finland seems to be pulling out of this system, recognizing the advantages of more realistic and competitive trading. Turkey is becoming a major headache to Israel as far as the suppliers are concerned. The time is ripe for Israel to pull out of Turkey; the right time to pull out of any market is before a slump, not after. But certainly Turkey is in some serious financial trouble, which may be very far removed from the present situation.

This is the second of a series of four articles on Israel's economic situation by Reuter's Financial Editor, Mr. G. A. Gampell, appearing yesterday.

about her big EPU surplus, and rather anxious to reduce it in any way that will reduce her internal inflationary pressures.

No doubt Germany still regards the Netherlands as giving her an answer. Inflationary pressure is reduced more than she needs to now. At present, she has more to offer, and is more attractive. A change in the German view would help Israel very well. It would mean that she would need part of the EPU system in which she would be better off, and would give her a broader range of currencies. It would at least be worth while to explore Turkey's offer.

Whether in these suggested ways or in others, Israel should certainly strive to do as much as possible of her external trade in real money and at competitive prices, both ways, and to get away from barter arrangements and artificialities.

This is the second of a series of four articles on Israel's economic situation by Reuter's Financial Editor, Mr. G. A. Gampell, appearing yesterday.

By YA'ACOV ARDON

DOES the Government really assist industrial exports as it professes to do? Manufacturers with practical experience in export trading are rather critical in this respect. The manner of export management varies from one industry to another. On some points, criticism is unanimous. The complex subject is of interest not only to economists disturbed by the widening gap in the balance of trade, but also to the foreign trade officials who would be grieved to see their job made easier by having the export industries absorb more labour. Industries, where many of these industries are located, is also a centre of almost permanent unemployment (present figure: 1,000,000).

The following are examples of the obstacles which industrial exporters run up against from day to day in their efforts to maintain the current level of exports, not to mention increasing it.

Despite ups and downs, Turkey is still a major customer. Until recently, the Treasury collected a bonus of 20 per cent on exports to that country. It meant that an exporter of goods to Turkey received only £11,440 instead of £11,600 for every dollar. This was done because under the clearing agreement, we were paid in Turkey at much higher prices than the Turks would charge us if we paid them in

hard currency. Israel recently bought Turkish wheat within the clearing agreement at £75 a ton, while the world market rate is only £62 (Turkey suffers from an inflation that has lately passed from a creep to a mad trot).

The importers are asked to keep up their prices in order to compensate them for the 20 per cent loss of the clearing bonus that accrued to Turkey. However, there is a limit to keeping up prices for some Israel goods in the Turkish market. Up to a point, importers there are not more goods forwarded than from other countries.

Thus, our buying techniques become an intimate concern of the exporters.

Exporters claim that the policies are not applied equally and fairly to all of them. Certain industries, they say, are singled out for preferential treatment at the discretion of the Government. This is not a new accusation.

That a policy has been adopted of liquidating certain exports by financial and administrative strangulation.

It has been alleged that a few years ago, when the new factor was introduced, the Treasury's approval was obtained for the sale of a substantial quantity of cement to Turkey.

The importers are now pressing for the appointment of a public committee to supervise the application of both positive and restrictive Government regulations to all exporters on the basis of such merits as added value, provision of employment, ability and other criteria genuinely relevant to the country's economic interest. Direct subsidies have been urged, pegged to added values.

Damascus Control Machinery

Instead of cumbersome con-

trol machinery, equally repre-

sentative to Government and

industry, a system of spot checks

involving the risk of forfeiting

subsidy rights and other pri-

ileges would deter any bone fide

exporter from using any except

the specified raw materials, etc.

Discrimination between various

countries may be justified. It is conceivable that an exporter to Turkey may start off with a low added value. Were he faced with the open threat of disqualification after a "probationary period," he might make efforts to raise the added value to a point where it would come up to the Treasury demands. The Treasury, however, in Turkey, may serve him elsewhere in earning harder currency. Or he may claim special consideration because of exports to several countries, including one where the Treasury is not involved in raw materials, etc.

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